

Quebec Battlefields Assoc.

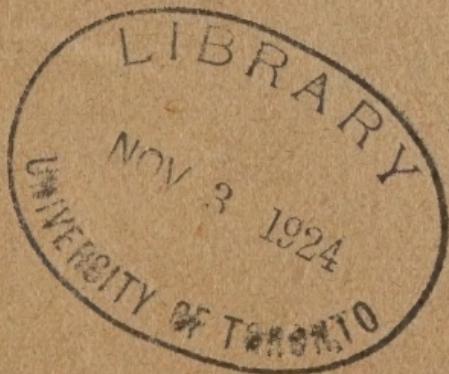
The Quebec Battlefields

AN APPEAL

ISSUED IN FRENCH AND ENGLISH

under the authority of

THE HEADQUARTERS OF
The QUEBEC BATTLEFIELDS ASSOCIATION



QUEBEC, SATURDAY, 11th. APRIL, 1908

1

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CONTENTS.

	Page
Preface	5
I.—The Quebec Battlefields Association	7
II.—The National Battlefields Commission	12
III.—Quebec chronology in the XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX and XX centuries	23
IV.—The Quebec Battlefields: an Appeal to History	37

Preface

THE CANADIAN PRESS patriotically gave the "Appeal to History" a circulation of 3,000,000, by reprinting it *verbatim* from the King's Printer's advance edition of 1,000 copies in each language, published on Montcalm's birthday, the 29th of February. During March all the questions, misunderstandings and suggestions which came to light in any part of the French- or English-speaking world were carefully considered; and the Headquarters Committee now submit the General Appeal to the public in its revised, enlarged and final form.

As the false and merely theatrical version of the story about Wolfe and Gray's *Elegy* seems to be still current a reference to the authentic and truly dramatic version is made in the 3rd paragraph of the 11th part of the IVth section of this pamphlet, *i. e.*, in *THE QUEBEC BATTLEFIELDS: an Appeal to History*.

In the last paragraph but one of the same "Appeal" attention is drawn to the fact that no change will be made in the name of the Plains of Abraham.

The Committee can re-assure the Public on an even more important point. The additions to the political and military sources of origina

information on the Seven Years' War, and the introduction of complete naval documents for the first time, have naturally invalidated every account of Wolfe's Siege of Quebec written before the present century. But, most fortunately, the effect of all this original research is to heighten the glory of the four military chiefs,—Montcalm, Lévis, Wolfe and Murray,—even though the overwhelming influence of Sea-Power on the issue of the war in general is now brought home to the Quebec campaigns in particular. And, as the collection of all the original evidence is now practically complete, it is safe to say that the good name of the soldiers and sailors engaged, and of the different peoples they represented to such advantage, is secure for ever, and that, no matter what probing question may be raised, the answer of history will always be — *there is nothing to fear from the truth.*

I

Headquarters Committee of the Quebec Battlefields Association

PRESIDENT

His Honour Sir LOUIS JETTÉ, K. C. M. G., &c.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

COMMITTEE

His Worship J. GEO. GARNEAU, *Mayor of Quebec.*

The Honourable Mr. Justice CARROLL.

The Honourable THOMAS CHAPAISS, M. L. C.,
Pres., French Section, Royal Society of Canada.

The Honourable RICHARD TURNER, M. L. C.

Monseigneur O. E. MATHIEU, C. M. G., *Rector
of the University of Laval.*

The Honourable CHARLES LANGELIER, *Sheriff
of Quebec.*

Colonel J. F. TURNBULL, Honorary Treasurer.

W. M. MACPHERSON, Esq., Hon. Lt.-Col. 8th.
R. R., *Pres. The Molsons' Bank.*

Lt.-Colonel WILLIAM WOOD, *V. P., English
Section, Royal Society of Canada.*

W. M. DOBELL, Esq.

E. G. Joly de LOTBINIÈRE, Esq.

JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES

Major G. F. GIBSONE, 92 St. Peter St, Quebec.

CHS. FRÉMONT, Esq., 75 St. Peter St, Quebec.

The Quebec Battlefields Association
was started for the purpose of collecting money
to further the nationalization of the Battlefields
of Quebec. It is the people's response to the
appeal made by His Excellency Earl Grey,
Governor-General of Canada, on the 15th of
January, 1908, at the great public meeting at
Ottawa, when the Prime Minister of the Domi-
nion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Leader of the
Opposition, Mr. R. L. Borden, joined in giving
him their heartiest support.

The Association consists of an unlimited number
of local Branches, self-formed in any part of the
French- or English-speaking world, self-govern-

ing, self-adapted to local circumstances, and only bound to work towards the common end of collecting funds. No common rules are laid down; but there is a common understanding that every effort must be made to reach every member of every community.

The work of collecting has already been actively begun by Headquarters, by Branches, by Ladies' Committees, and by mixed Committees, among all parts of the public, in schools, in trades, in clubs, in regiments, from house to house and home to home; and it is a source of legitimate pride and unbounded satisfaction that the cause is being furthered in France by the interest of His Excellency the French Ambassador in London, and that the whole British Empire has been given a lead by the Royal Family, headed by His Majesty the King.

The Quebec Battlefields Association has nothing whatever to do with the Quebec Tercentenary, and no part of its funds will be diverted to this, or the Pageant, or any other but the single purpose laid down here, viz :

That every cent of every subscription will go straight into the permanent work of The Quebec Battlefields Park.

And even after the whole scheme shall have been carried out to completion the Commission will remain and be perpetuated to maintain the

Battlefields as a national heirloom for ever. So subscribers need have no fear for the permanent effect of their subscriptions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be annual, spread over a term of years, or given in one block sum.

They may be paid :

1. LOCALLY, to any authorized collector or into any authorized fund established for this purpose in any part of the French- or English-speaking world. All Local Collections will be placed, in due course, to the credit of

*The Treasurer of the
National Battlefields Commission.*

2. THROUGH QUEBEC ; to the Honorary Treasurer of the Headquarters Committee of the *Quebec Battlefields Association* :

Colonel J. F. TURNBULL,
President of the Garrison Club,
Quebec,

who will transfer the amounts, as Local Treasurers do, to

*The Treasurer of the
National Battlefields Commission.*

3. THROUGH BANKS. Every Branch of

every chartered Bank in Canada, even Branches outside the Dominion, will receive subscriptions for the Quebec Battlefields Association, and place them to the credit of

*The Treasurer of the
National Battlefields Commission.*

The Constitution and duties of the NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS COMMISSION will be found in the next section of this pamphlet. Its present acting Honorary Treasurer is the late Permanent Head of the Finance Department of the Dominion of Canada :

J. M. COURTNEY, Esq., C. M. G.,
*Honorary Treasurer of the
National Battlefields Commission.*

Ottawa
Canada





THE

National Battlefields Commission appointed by the DOMINION GOVERNMENT under the authority of an ACT of PARLIA- MENT of CANADA, House of Commons, Bill No. III, 1908, being the 8th year of the reign of KING EDWARD VII.

CHAIRMAN

J. GEORGES GARNEAU, Esq., B. App. Sc., &c.,
Mayor of Quebec.

MEMBERS

Senator the Honourable SIR GEORGE DRUM-
MOND, K. C. M. G., &c., *President of the
Bank of Montreal.*

The Honourable ADELARD TURGEON, C. M. G.,
&c., *Minister of Crown Lands, Quebec.*

Colonel G. T. DENISON, B. C. L., &c., *Past Pres-
ident of the Royal Society of Canada.*

BYRON WALKER, Esq., L. L. D., &c., *General
Manager of the Bank of Commerce, and Pres-
ident of the Champlain Society.*

Synopsis of the Act

PREAMBLE.— “Whereas it is desirable in the public interest of Canada to acquire and preserve the great historic battlefields at Quebec, restoring so far as possible their principal features... Whereas it is anticipated that, in addition to the appropriation of public moneys of Canada hereby authorised, the various provincial governments, as well as municipal or other bodies, and many private individuals, will contribute generously to the aforesaid project... Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—”

I.—1. CONSTITUTION OF COMMISSION.— “The Governor in Council may appoint five commissioners, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor in Council, and who, with any additional commissioners who may be appointed under the authority of this Act, shall be a body politic and corporate, under the name of «THE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS COMMISSION”.

I.—2. “The Government of any province which contributes a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars to the purposes of the commission shall be entitled to appoint a commissioner, and such commissioner shall hold

office during the pleasure of the Government of the province ''.

I.—3. "If the Government of the United Kingdom, or of any self-governing colony of the Empire, contributes a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars to the purposes of the commission, such Government shall be entitled to appoint a commissioner, and such commissioner shall hold office during the pleasure of the Government which appoints him ''.

II.—CHAIRMAN appointed by the Governor in Council.

III.—SECRETARY appointed by the Governor in Council.

IV.—COMMISSIONERS are unpaid, but are reimbursed their expenses.

V.—PROPERTY which was the scene of action at or near Quebec may be bought and held.

VI.—POWERS OF EXPROPRIATION, equal to those under the *Railway Act*, may be enforced, when applicable.

VII.—(a) "The Commission may receive and expend any moneys" in accordance with this Act;

(b) "remove all buildings or other structures

upon the lands taken and acquired, and erect a museum and such monuments and statues or other works as seem fitting or appropriate ; ”

(c) “ lay out... the grounds... to commemorate worthily the great events which happened there ”.

VIII.—THE MINISTER OF FINANCE is authorized to give the Commission \$300,000.

IX.—“ THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is authorized to appropriate for the purposes of the Commission all the lands or immoveable property now vested in His Majesty for the military or other public purposes of Canada and forming part of the aforesaid battlefields ”.

X.—“ No land or immoveable property shall be purchased or acquired by the Commission except with the previous authority of Parliament, and no expenditure shall be made by the Commission until it has been approved by Parliament ”.

All plans must be approved by the Governor in Council ; and no museum or other building can be begun without the assent of Parliament.

XI.—Detailed estimates must be submitted to the Minister of Finance before any expenditure can be sanctioned.

XII.—“ The Commission shall render to

the Minister of Finance, on or before the first day of June in each year, detailed statements of all its receipts and expenditures up to the 31st day of March in that year; and copies of such statements shall be laid before Parliament by the Minister of Finance within the first fourteen days of the next following session”.

XIII. All accounts are to be open to the inspection of the Minister of Finance at all times.

XIV.— All accounts are subject to the audit of the Auditor General.

XV.— The Commissioners and Secretary must not have any interest in any contract involving any expenditure under the Commission.

XVI.— As 1908 not only marks the setting apart of the Quebec Battlefields as a national heirloom of Canada, but is also the Tercentenary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain, and as the Canadian people wish to celebrate their 300th anniversary in a fitting manner, the Commission is authorized, subject to the direction of the Governor in Council, to undertake and carry out such a celebration, with such portion of the before mentioned \$300,000 as may be sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

Notes

1. Though section 16 of the Act authorizes the expenditure of whatever portion of \$300,000 may be necessary to celebrate the Tercentenary of the foundation of Quebec by Champlain, and 300th birthday of Canada, in a fitting manner, yet this does not imply that the City and Province of Quebec are not doing the extra share that their special position requires of them. The City of Quebec has voted \$50,000, independently, for the Tercentennial fête alone ; and the Province will take part in the fête and subscribe \$100,000 in concurrence with the Act. The Act sanctions no expenditure on the Tercentennial fête except such portion of \$300,000 as may be required. All other money under the Act goes straight into the permanent work of the Quebec Battle-fields Park.
2. No subscriptions given to the Quebec Battle-fields Association (see Sect. I of this pamphlet) will be applied to the expenses of the Tercentenary.
3. *Every cent of every subscription given to the Quebec Battlefields Association will go straight into the permanent work of the Quebec Battlefields Park.*
4. The National Battlefields Ccmmission will not cease to exist in the near future, but will con-

tinue in perpetuity. Subscribers, therefore, can rest assured that the work will go on progressively to completion, and that, when the whole scheme shall have been carried out, the ground will be kept up as carefully as it was restored.

5. The total cost of buying the necessary ground, removing incongruous buildings, making the requisite avenues, erecting a suitable museum, and marking the historic spots with monuments or tablets, will amount to about \$2,000,000 or £400,000, or 10,000,000 francs.

6. The need for strenuous voluntary effort is, therefore, very evident.

7. The whole of the Heights and Plains of Abraham cannot be recovered, for the obvious reason that hundreds of acres are built upon. But Battlefield Park will include excellent typical portions, showing Wolfe's right and Montcalm's left to perfection, as well as both extreme flanks of both armies at the second Battle of the Plains, when Lévis beat Murray. From the Citadel to Wolfe's Cove, all along the St. Lawrence Cliffs, is a magnificent stretch of ground, a mile and a half long, and about a quarter of a mile wide, which is all historic, all recoverable, mostly open, and mostly public property already. The first half-mile is the Cove Fields (the old "Heights of Abraham") and is entirely military ground

belonging to the Dominion. Then comes a farm belonging to the Seminary, the grounds of the Government Observatory, and those of the Gaol belonging to the Province. Next comes the open ground to which the name of The Plains is now popularly, but falsely, restricted, as they originally covered many times this area. This piece is nearly square, and about three-eights of a mile each way. It belongs to the City of Quebec, which will transfer it to the *National Battlefields Commission*. Lastly, comes Marchmont, which belongs to the Ursulines, and is about three-eights by a quarter of a mile. On the opposite side of the tableland of Quebec, overlooking the Valley of the St. Charles, is a small piece of ground, with only a few houses, which is very desirable as the scene of a critical part of the second Battle of the Plains. These lots comprise all the ground necessary to the scheme for making the available parts of the Heights and Plains of Abraham into the chief feature of a Quebec Battlefield Park. Other bits of ground which are desirable to complete the illustration of the scene of action are an acre or two on the Quebec side of Montmorency Falls, where Montcalm repulsed Wolfe's assault; another acre at Point Levis, where Wolfe's batteries were situated, &c. The farm house where Wolfe made his headquarters is still standing and in good order, and belongs to a descendant of the *habitant* who owned it

when Wolfe occupied it. This might be bought ; and so might a corner of ground at Pointe-aux-Trembles, where Vauquelin fired his last shot from the gallant *Atalante*, enough, at all events, to put a tablet on. Outside of the Plains, however, all that is necessary is a few small typical bits of land, or, where these cannot be obtained, enough space for a monument or even a commemorative tablet. The Plains, the scattered bits of ground elsewhere, and the tablets and monuments, wherever placed, would all form part of the Quebec Battlefield Park and all be under the perpetual care of the *National Battle-fields Commission*.

8. The buildings to be removed comprise a few houses, &c, none very large or expensive, the Provincial Gaol and the Ross Rifle Factory. The Gaol is most incongruous, but not unsightly ; and there is reason to hope that it can be removed, or possibly converted to better use. The Ross Rifle Factory is ugly, incongruous and quite misplaced, even from the commercial point of view. But it makes small-arms for the Canadian Army, and employs a great many useful hands ; and so the problem is how and when to remove it to a more suitable place, without injury to the City, the public service, or the many good citizens who find work and wages in it. Removal should take place only when these conditions can be fulfilled.

9. Avenues must be made to let the history of the ground be studied. They will not destroy the contours, or obliterate any sacred spot ; and no « parkish » incongruities whatever will spoil the essential character of the fields of battle. One Avenue will turn in from St. Louis Gate, (through which Montcalm rode back from the battle, mortally wounded) and follow the most suitable high ground, overlooking the St. Lawrence, out to Wolfe's Cove. An inner Avenue, roughly parallel with this, will define the northern, or town-side, limit of the Park. The Avenue overlooking the St. Lawrence will turn at the top of Wolfe's Cove to cross the tableland of Quebec, straight through the second battlefield of the Plains, and run on to the cliffs overlooking the Valley of the St. Charles, where it will turn townwards again. Thus, ultimately, there will be a continuous tour of at least five miles, starting from the point of Quebec overlooking the junction of the two rivers, running out as near as possible along the edge of the cliffs over the St. Lawrence and St. Charles, and completed by the cross road, two miles out, from cliff to cliff. This tour alone will reveal the scenes of more than half the war-history of Canada.

10. A Museum for suitable relics may be erected at some point in the Park where it will best serve its purpose without interfering with any historical or scenic feature.

11. Suitable monuments may also be erected in suitable positions.

12. Tablets will ultimately be set up on the Plains and on any other piece of historic ground included in the Park ; so that the whole of the Battlefields can be read like an open book. These tablets, even when on a private house standing in a public street or private grounds, will be an integral part of the Quebec Battlefield Park. They will be put up with great care, so as not to deface the open ground or other spots whose historic souvenirs they are intended to recall.



III

Quebec Chronology

IN THE
XVI—XVII—XVIII—XIX—XX
CENTURIES

1535.—JACQUES-CARTIER enters the St. Charles River and winters beside the Indian village of *Stadacona*, the site of which is now included in the City of Quebec.

1540.—FRANCIS I makes ROBERVAL his Viceroy in New France.

1541.—CARTIER, sent out by Roberval, builds a fort at Cap Rouge, a few miles above Quebec, and winters there.

1542.—ROBERVAL arrives and winters at Cartier's fort.

1543-1607.—Basque and French fishermen frequent the Lower St. Lawrence, and a few

small trading posts are established in different parts of the country ; but no town settlement of any kind has had a continuous life from that time to this.

1608.—CHAMPLAIN founds CANADA by building his *Abitacion* at Quebec. Champlain was soldier, sailor, statesman and pioneer, equally at home in an Indian wigwam or at the court of HENRY IV of France ; and his staunch and pious character is worthy of a Father of his Country.

1625.—FRENCH MISSIONARIES arrive. Many suffer death from torture, but others always take their place.

1629.—The KIRKES take Quebec, in the name of CHARLES I. of England, who holds it three years in pledge for the dowry of his Queen, Henrietta Maria of France, and who grants his friend, Sir William Alexander, “ *The County and Lordship of Canada* » !

1632.—Quebec restored to the Crown of France.

1635.—CHAMPLAIN dies on Christmas Day, just a century after the landing of Jacques-Cartier. Quebec contains hardly a hundred souls, and only three small public buildings : the store belonging to the trading company

of the *Cent Associés*, *Fort St. Louis*, on the site of the present Château Frontenac Hotel, and the parish church of *Notre-Dame de la Recouvrance*, on the site of the present Basilica.

1656.—GREAT IROQUOIS RAID and *massacre* of the *Hurons* in sight of Quebec.

1660-3.—CANADA threatened with *extermination* by *Indians*, by *famine*, by the complete *downfall* of the whole Colony, and by the most terrible *earthquakes* in her history. LAVAL, the first *Bishop*, and LA MÈRE MARIE DE L'INCARNATION, first Superior of the *Ursuline* nuns, persuade Canadians that their country is at the beginning of a great career and not at the end of a dismal failure. Laval founded his Seminary during the seven months of continual earthquakes. The present Ursuline convent went through four sieges in 85 years, and never lacked nuns to risk their lives in trying to safeguard it under fire, or to join the *Hospitalières* in nursing the sick and wounded of both sides in five battles.

1663.—The Chartered Company of the *Cent Associés* lapses, and QUEBEC is declared the CAPITAL of the ROYAL PROVINCE OF NEW FRANCE.

1665.—The new Royal Governor arrives, de Courcelles, his Lieutenant and Commander-in-Chief, the Marquis de Tracy, the great Intendant, JEAN TALON, 212 persons of title or fortune, 12 companies of French Regulars, and many settlers who became known as *habitants*.

1672.—FRONTENAC arrives and governs Canada ten years.

1688.—Laval, the first Canadian Bishop, founds a church, called *Notre-Dame des Victoires* after the saving of Quebec in 1690 and 1711. Taschereau, the first Canadian Cardinal, celebrated the bi-centenary in 1888.

1689.—Frontenac returns for nine years.

1690.—FRONTENAC repulses PHIPS and his New England armada.

1692.—Frontenac builds the first walls round Quebec.

1711.—Sir Hovenden Walker wrecked on his way to attack Quebec.

1755-60.—Complete *inefficiency* under the Governor-General, VAUDREUIL, and *corruption* under the Intendant, BIGOT.

1759.—SIEGE OF QUEBEC and BATTLE of the
PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Inscription over Wolfe's death-place :

HERE DIED WOLFE VICTORIOUS.

Inscription over grave of Montcalm :

HONNEUR A MONTCALM

LE DESTIN

EN LUI DÉROBANT LA VICTOIRE

L'A RÉCOMPENSÉ

PAR UNE MORT GLORIEUSE.

Inscription on Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm together :

MORTEM VIRTUS COMMUNEM

FAMAM HISTORIA

MONUMENTUM POSTERITAS

DEDIT.

Montcalm was buried in the *Ursuline* Chapel, where an *Anglican* service was held a few days later in memory of *Wolfe*. The *High-*

land Chaplain conducted the *Presbyterian* memorial service in the *Jesuit Barracks*.

1760.—LEVIS defeats MURRAY in the *second battle of the Plains*, and in 1860 a monument was erected AUX BRAVES who redressed the balance of victory in favor of FRANCE.

1763.—Just 100 years after declaring Canada the Royal Province of New France the FRENCH CROWN *cedes the sovereignty* to GEORGE III.

1759-74.—Canada under the generous *military rule* of MURRAY and CARLETON at Quebec.

1774.—THE QUÉBEC ACT passed by the *Imperial Parliament*.

1775-6.—FRENCH and ENGLISH, under CARLETON, defeat the American invaders under MONTGOMERY and ARNOLD.

Inscription where Arnold was repulsed :

HERE STOOD
HER OLD AND NEW DEFENDERS
UNITING, GUARDING, SAVING
CANADA
DEFEATING ARNOLD
AT THE SAULT-AU-MATELOT BARRICADE
ON THE LAST DAY OF
1775
GUY CARLETON
COMMANDING AT
QUEBEC.

Inscription where Montgomery was repulsed :

HERE STOOD
THE UNDAUNTED FIFTY
SAFEGUARDING
CANADA
DEFEATING MONTGOMERY
AT THE PRÈS-DE-VILLE BARRICADE
ON THE LAST DAY OF
1775
GUY CARLETON
COMMANDING AT
QUEBEC.

1775-90.— Coming of the UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS, some of whom settled in Quebec and have descendants there at the present day.

1782.— NELSON at Quebec in H. M. S. *Albemarle*.

1783.— The first British fortification of Quebec.

1787.— His Majesty, KING WILLIAM IV., then a Naval Officer in H. M. S. *Pegasus*, is the FIRST MEMBER OF THE ROYAL FAMILY to visit Quebec.

1791-4.—His Royal Highness the DUKE OF KENT, father of QUEEN VICTORIA, spends three years in Quebec with his regiment, the 7th Royal Fusiliers.

1792.—THE FIRST PARLIAMENT IN GREATER BRITAIN, *under the direct authority of a Governor General*, opens at Quebec. The corresponding parliament for Upper Canada was opened at Newark two months before by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe ; and all the Provincial Assemblies in the Maritime Provinces long preceded both.

1799.—MONSEIGNEUR PLESSIS, *Vicar-General*, preaches a sermon in the Basilica to celebrate NELSON's victory at the Nile, and the *Bishop's Mandement* ordains a *General Thanksgiving* for the blessings insured to Canada by the just laws and protecting arms of the BRITISH CROWN.

1799-1804.—H. M. KING GEORGE III takes great interest in the building of the *Anglican Cathedral*, as H. M. KING LOUIS XIV had done in the welfare of the *Basilica*. Each King gave plate or vestments and other objects for religious service to his respective church in Quebec.

1812.—QUEBEC sends her full quota to repel the AMERICAN INVASION OF CANADA. The French and English heroes on the British side at *Châteauguay* and *Queenston Heights* were both quartered at Quebec at different times. The street across which *Montealm's* and *Wolfe's* men fired into each others' faces is called after *de Salaberry*, and *Brock* lived in the third house from the top of *Fabrique Street*.

1823.—The present CITADEL and WALLS built after a plan approved by WELLINGTON and completed in 1832 at a cost of \$35,000,000.00, paid by the Imperial Government.

1824.—The LITERARY and HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC established by a *Royal Charter* granted by H. M. KING WILLIAM IV. This is the *senior learned society in Greater Britain*.

1833.—In August the ROYAL WILLIAM, built in and sailing from QUEBEC, makes the *first of all Transatlantic voyages entirely under steam*. Under her new name, *Isabella Segunda*, she was the *first steamer in the world to fire a shot in action*, on the 5th of May, 1836, in the Bay of San Sebastian, when helping Sir de Lacy Evans's British Legion against the Carlists.

1837.—Differences of opinion on national house-keeping cause a Canadian Rebellion.

1838.—LORD DURHAM's administration.

1839.—*The Durham Report.*

1840.—The Union Act and RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

1852.—The *first French-Canadian University* founded, and called after *Laval*.

1854.—*Seigniorial Tenure* abolished.

1858.—Raising of the 100th regiment, the *Royal Canadians..*

1860.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, now His Majesty KING EDWARD VII, lands at Quebec from H. M. S. *Hero* on the 18th of August.

1861.—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Quebec.

1864.—“THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION” meet at Quebec.

1866.—The First Fenian Raid. Quebec under arms.

1867.—The DOMINION OF CANADA proclaimed at Quebec.

1869.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Quebec with his Regiment.

1870.—Second Fenian Raid — Quebec again under arms. H. R. H. the *Duke of Connaught wears the Canadian General Service Medal* for his presence at the front *in defence of Canada* on this occasion.

1870.—The *Red River Expedition* under Colonel, now Field Marshal Viscount, Wolseley has a contingent from Quebec.

1871.—The *Royal Canadian Artillery*, the first Regulars under the Canadian Government, has its *first parade* at Quebec.

1872-8.—LORD DUFFERIN plans many improvements to commemorate Canadian history at Quebec.

1875.—Celebration of the 100th anniversary of the *Saving of Canada by Carleton* at Quebec.

1878-83.—H. R. H. the PRINCESS LOUISE often visits Quebec with H. E. the *Marquess of Lorne*.

1879.—H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA takes great interest in, and contributes to the cost of building, *Kent Gate*, as a memorial of her father's stay at Quebec, 1791-4.

1880.—H. R. H. the Duke of Albany visits Quebec.

1883.—H. R. H. Prince GEORGE OF WALES, now the PRINCE OF WALES, visits Quebec for the first time. He revisits it in 1890.

1884.—*Canadian Voyageurs* for the Nile Expedition rendez-vous at Quebec.

1885.—The *Royal Canadian Artillery* and 9th Regiment *Voltigeurs de Québec*, leave for the front during the *North West Rebellion*.

1889.—The *Ursulines* and *Hospitalières* celebrate the 250th anniversary of their foundation in Quebec.

1890.—T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visit Quebec.

1897.—Lord Aberdeen unveils the *statue of the Queen* in Victoria Park in honour of her *Diamond Jubilee*, and the representative *Canadian contingent* sent to England for this occasion parades on the Esplanade.

1899.—The FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT for the *South African War* embarks at Quebec.

1901.—T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, now the PRINCE AND

PRINCESS OF WALES, visit Quebec on their
Imperial Tour.

1902.—The *Canadian Coronation Contingent* parades to embark at Quebec. (France sends the *Montcalm* to the *Coronation Naval Review* in England.)

1905.—H. E. LORD GREY unveils the statue to those Quebecers who died in South Africa

FOR EMPIRE, CANADA, QUEBEC.

NOT BY THE POWER OF COMMERCE, ART, OR PEN
SHALL OUR GREAT EMPIRE STAND ; NOR HAS IT STOOD ;
BUT BY THE NOBLE DEEDS OF NOBLE MEN,
HEROIC LIVES, AND HEROES' OUTPOURED BLOOD.

1906.—H. R. H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT, returning from *King Edward's Garter Mission* to H. I. M. The Emperor of Japan, is the 11th member of the Royal Family to visit Quebec.

1908.—TERCENTENARY of the foundation of Canada by Champlain at Quebec.

1908.—*The national foundation of THE QUEBEC BATTLEFIELDS PARK.*

IV

The Quebec Battlefields An Appeal to History

I

The Plains of Abraham stand alone among the world's immortal battlefields, as the place where an empire was lost and won in the first clash of arms, the balance of victory was redressed in the second, and the honour of each army was heightened in both.

Famous as they are, however, the Plains are not the only battlefield at Quebec, nor even the only one that is a source of pride to the French- and English-speaking peoples. In less than a century Americans, British, French and French-Canadians took part in four sieges and five battles. There were decisive actions ; but the losing side was never disgraced, and the winning side was always composed of allied forces who shared the triumph among them. American Rangers accompanied Wolfe, and French-Canadians help-

ed Carleton to save the future Dominion ; while French and French-Canadians together won the day under Frontenac, under Montcalm at Montmorency, and under Lévis at Ste. Foy.

There is no record known — nor even any legend in tradition — of so many such momentous feats of arms performed, on land and water, by fleets and armies of so many different peoples, with so much alternate victory and such honour in defeat, and all within a single scene. And so it is no exaggeration of this commemorative hour, but the lasting, well-authenticated truth to say that, take them for all in all, the fields of battle at Quebec are quite unique in universal history.

And is not to-day also unique as an opportunity to take occasion by the hand, to set this priceless ground apart from the catalogue of common things, and preserve it as an Anglo-French heirloom for all time to come ? An appeal to history would be most appropriate to any year within the final decade of the Hundred Years Peace between the once-contending powers of France, the British Empire, and the United States. But 1908 is by far the best year among the ten ; for it marks the 300th birthday of the Canada which has become the senior of all the oversea self-governing dominions of the King — and under what king could we more fitly celebrate this imperishable *entente cordiale d'honneur* ?

The secret instructions sent out from France in 1759 were the death-warrant of Montcalm : *La guerre est le tombeau des Montcalm* "...it is indispensable to keep a foothold... The King counts upon your zeal, courage and tenacity." Montcalm replied : "... I shall do everything to save this unhappy colony, or die." And he kept his word. He had already done splendid service in a losing cause ; stemming the enemy's advance by three desperate rear-guard victories in three successive years. Now he stood at bay for the last time. The country was starving. The corrupt Intendant and his myrmidons were still preying on all that was left of its resources. The army had numbers enough, and French and Canadian gallantry to spare. But the Governor added spiteful interference to the other distractions of a divided command. The mail that brought the final orders was the first for eight months ; and Old France and New were completely separated by a thousand leagues of hostile sea, in whose invisible, constricting grasp Quebec had long been held.

In June Admiral Saunders led up the St. Lawrence the greatest fleet in any part of the world. Saunders was a star of the service even among the galaxy then renowned at sea. With him were the future Lord St. Vincent, the future

Captain Cook, who made the first British chart of the River, and several more who rose to high distinction. His fleet comprised a quarter of the whole Royal Navy ; and, with its convoy, numbered 277 sail of every kind. Splendidly navigated by twice as many seamen as Wolfe's 9,000 soldiers the fleet and convoy made the besiegers an amphibious force at Quebec, while also holding the River eastward against all comers.³

Wolfe, worn out, half despairing, twice repulsed, at last saw his chance, the last he might ever have. He knew that disease was wasting him away, and that he was about to stake his whole reputation on a most daring venture. And he must have felt the full poignancy of the now famous line, "The paths of glory lead but to the grave ", when he repeated Gray's *Elegy* to the officers in his reconnoitring boat off Sillery Point the day before the battle. But he was a profoundly apt master of the art of war ; and his undauntable spirit soared with the hope of death in victory. Planning and acting entirely on his own initiative, he crowned three nights and days of finely combined manœuvres, on land and water, over a front of thirty miles, by the consummate stratagem which placed the first of all two-deep *thin red lines* across the Plains of Abraham exactly at the favourable moment. And who that knows battle and battlefield knows of another scene and

setting like this one on that 13th morning of September ?

" All Nature contains no scene more fit for mighty deeds than the stupendous amphitheatre in the midst of which Wolfe was waiting to play the hero's part. For the top of the promontory made a giant stage, where his army now stood between the stronghold of New France and the whole dominion of the West. Immediately before him lay his chosen battlefield ; beyond that, Quebec. To his left lay the northern theatre, gradually rising and widening, throughout all its magnificent expanse, until the far-ranging Laurentians closed in the view with their rampart-like blue semi-circle of eighty miles. To his right, the southern theatre ; where league upon league of undulating upland rolled outward to a still farther-off horizon, whose wider semi-circle, curving in to overlap its northern counterpart, made the vast mountain-ring complete. While, east and west, across the arena where he was about to contend for the prize of half a continent, the majestic River, full-charged with the right-hand force of Britain, ebbed and flowed, through gates of empire, on its uniting course between Earth's greatest Lakes and greatest Ocean. And here, too, at these Narrows of Quebec, lay the fit meeting place of the Old World with the New. For the westward river gate led on to the labyrinthine waterways of all America, while the east-

ward stood more open still—flung wide to all the Seven Seas."

Meanwhile, Montcalm had done all he could against false friends and open enemies. He had repulsed Wolfe's assault at Montmorency and checkmated every move he could divine through the nearly impenetrable screen of the British fleet. A week before the battle he had sent a regiment to guard the Heights of Abraham ; and, on the very eve of it, had ordered back the same regiment to watch the path up which Wolfe came next morning. But the Governor again counter-ordered. *There they are where they have no right to be !* — and Montcalm spurred on to reconnoitre the red wall that had so suddenly sprung up across the Plains. He had no choice but instant action, " . . . he rode down the front of his line of battle, stopping to say a few stirring words to each regiment as he passed. Whenever he asked the men if they were tired, they said they were never tired before a battle ; and all ranks showed as much eagerness to come to close quarters as the British did themselves . . . Montcalm towered aloft and alone — the last great Frenchman of the Western World . . . he never stood higher in all manly minds than on that fatal day. And, as he rode before his men there, his presence seemed to call them on like a *drapeau vivant* of France herself." He fought like a general and died like a hero.

Never were stancher champions than those two leaders and their six brigadiers. " Let us remember how, on the victorious side, the young commander was killed in the forefront of the fight ; how his successor was wounded at the head of his brigade ; and how the command-in-chief passed from hand to hand, with bewildering rapidity, till each of the four British Generals had held it in turn during the space of one short half-hour : then, how the devotion of the four Generals on the other side was even more conspicuous, since every single one of these brave men laid down his life to save the day for France : and, above all, let us remember how lasting the twin renown of Wolfe and Montcalm themselves should be, when the one was so consummate in his victory, and the other so truly glorious in defeat. "

The next year saw the second battle of the Plains, when Lévis marched down from Montreal, over the almost impassable spring roads, and beat back Murray within the walls, after a most desperate and bloody fight. At the propitious moment Lévis rode along his line, with his hat on the point of his sword as the signal for a general charge, in which the French-Canadians greatly distinguished themselves. He quickly invested the town and drove the siege home to the utmost. " At nine o'clock on the night of the 15th of May three men-of-war came in together. The

officer commanding at Beauport immediately sent Lévis a dispatch to say the French ships had just arrived. But the messenger was stopped by Murray's outposts. Lévis himself was meanwhile preparing to advance on Quebec in force ; when a prisoner, who had just been taken, told him these vessels were the vanguard of the *British* fleet ! " Of course, he raised the siege at once. But he retired unconquered ; and Vauquelin covered his line of retreat by water as gallantly as he had made his own advance by land. Thus France left Quebec with all the honours of war.

III

There's the call of the blood—of the best of our living, pulsing, quickening blood to-day-- a call to every French and English ear—from this one ground alone :—and therefore an irresistible appeal from all the Battlefields together. The causes of strife are long since outworn and cast aside : only its chivalry remains. The meaner passions, jealousies and schemes, arose and flourished most in courts, and parliaments, and mobs, of different countries, far asunder. But the finer essence of the fatherlands was in the men who actually met in arms. And here, now and forever, are the field, the memory and the inspiration of all that is most heroic in the contending races.

From Champlain to Carleton, in many troublous times during 167 years, Quebec was the scene of fateful action for Iroquois and Huron ; for French of every quarter, from Normandy and Brittany to Languedoc and Roussillon ; for French-Canadians of the whole long waterway from the Lakes and Mississippi to the St Lawrence and Atlantic ; for Americans from their thirteen colonies ; for all the kindred of the British Isles—English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, Channel Islanders and Orcadians ; and for Newfoundlanders, the first Anglo-Canadians, and the forerunners of the United Empire Loyalists.

Champlain, in 1608, first built his *Abitacion* against the menace of the wilderness. In 1629 the Kirkes sailed up and took his Fort St. Louis in the name of Charles I., who granted the unconsidered trifle of “The Lordship and County of Canada” to his good friend, Sir William Alexander ! But in 1690 the summons of Sir William Phips was victoriously answered by Frontenac—from the mouth of my cannon. In 1759, Montcalm won his fourth victory by repulsing Wolfe at Montmorency : then both died on the Plains, where Lévis and Murray fought again next year. Finally, on the last day of 1775, French and English first stood together as the British defence of Canada, under Carleton, against Montgomery and Arnold. This is our true won-

der-tale of war ; and we have nothing to fear from the truth.

Is it to be thought of that we should fail to dedicate what our forefathers have so consecrated as the one field of glory common to us all ? There is no question of barring modern progress—the energy for which we inherit from these very ancestors ; and no town should ever be made a mere “ show place, ” devoted to the pettier kinds of touristry and dilettante antiquarian delights. But Quebec has room to set aside the most typical spots for commemoration, and this on the sound business principle of putting every site to its most efficient use. So there remains nothing beyond the time and trouble and expence of making what will become, in fact and name, Battle-field Park. This will include the best of the Plains of Abraham, and the best of every other centre of action that can be preserved in whole, or part, or only in souvenir by means of a tablet. Appropriate places within these limits could be chosen to commemorate the names of eleven historic characters : Champlain, who founded Canada ; Montcalm, Wolfe, Lévis, Murray, Saunders and Vauquelin, who fought for her ; Cook and Bougainville, the circumnavigators, who did her yeoman service ; and Frontenac and Carleton, who saved her, in different ways, to the same end.

But no historic sites will be obscured, much less obliterated ; and no incongruous features of a park will mar the appeal which the battlefields make to the historic imagination. One distinctive name is required to include the Plains and every other great war-landmark round Quebec. Wolfe's quarters were seven miles below the Plains, the point where Vauquelin made his last stand is twenty miles above. What other single name could cover all three, except *The Quebec Battlefields Park*, which is both self-explaining and unique ? The Plains of Abraham will no more lose their name and identity in this Battlefield Park than Quebec has lost either name or identity in the Dominion of Canada. Instead, their identity will regain its full extent, which will be an open book for all who come to read the story of their two hero-making fights. And, as for their own familiar name—this, being immortal, can never suffer any change.

High above all, on the calm central summit, the Angel of Peace, folding her wings to rest, will stand in benediction of the scene. In her blest presence the heirs of a fame told round the world in French and English speech can dwell upon a bounteous view that has long forgotten the strange, grim face of war. But remember... the statue rests on a field of battle, and their own peace rests on ancestral prowess. The very

ground reminds them of supreme ordeals. And though, in mere size, it is no more, to the whole vast bulk of Canada, than the flag is to a man-of-war, yet, like the flag, it is the sign and symbol of a people's soul.

